

**MULTI-LAYERED SPORTS PLAYING FIELD  
WITH A WATER DRAINING, PADDING LAYER**

**BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION**

**1. Field of the Invention.** This invention relates  
5 to the field of sports playing fields and more  
particularly to artificial playing fields.

**2. Discussion of the Background.** Modern playing  
fields for football, baseball, soccer, and other  
sports are typically multi-layered composites of  
10 natural and/or artificial materials. In designing  
such composites, two primary but often competing  
concerns are the athlete's safety and the hardness  
of the field. In most sports, a relatively hard  
field is desired for speed. However, a relatively  
15 soft field is equally desirable to protect the  
athletes from injuries due to contact with the field  
itself from tackling, jumping, falls, and the like.

Hard, fast fields commonly may have a  
relatively high and potentially harmful impact  
20 rating that can lead to injuries. Impact rating  
systems for fields vary widely and are determined in  
any number of different ways (e.g., dropping a  
weight on a portion of the field). Nevertheless, in  
each case, the rating is intended to relate to  
25 measuring the equivalent of, for example, a football  
player landing on his helmet during a game or being  
violently thrown to the field. A hard, fast field  
may well have an impact rating of 140-150 times  
gravity (140-150 g's). Softer fields may have a  
30 safer rating more on the order of 60-80 g's but such

fields typically play too slow for many athletes, particularly higher level and professional ones.

5 In addition to the concerns of safety and hardness, other factors are involved in designing a field. In nearly all current sports fields, water drainage is very important as the field must be able to quickly and efficiently drain away water. However, combining the design issues of safety and hardness with water management often leads to  
10 conflicting results. As for example, a new field that begins as a relatively soft one may have sublayers of pea gravel or sand for drainage. The sublayers then tend to compact over time and can change the initially soft field into a harder one.  
15 Although an excellent drainage material, gravel and sands thus have their drawbacks.

Sports fields further need to present as uniform a playing surface as possible over the entire field. As indicated above, fields with  
20 sublayers of pea gravel can harden over time and change the field characteristics. Equally of concern is that they tend to do so in specific areas of the field (e.g., down the middle) destroying the uniformity of the overall playing surface. Attempts  
25 at replacing gravel sublayers for drainage have been tried but for the most part simply present their own new sets of problems.

Modular systems of artificial materials in particular have presented problems of irregularities  
30 between the pieces at the seams. Nevertheless, such modular systems of artificial materials have commercial appeal as they are much easier and faster to install than gravel and sand systems and are normally not as deep (e.g., one to three inches  
35 versus six to ten inches or more for fields with multiple layers of pea gravel). With football and soccer fields which are on the order of 80,000

square feet, gravel and sand systems can present significant consistency, time, and cost problems. Such problems can include sourcing a consistent quality of the materials in different parts of the country as well as simply hauling and handling the materials and uniformly spreading and compacting them in place.

In this light, the present invention was developed. With it, a multi-layered playing field composite is provided that is lightweight and modular. Additionally, the resulting field plays like a hard, fast one yet with the impact ratings of a relatively soft field. Further, the resulting field has excellent water drainage management and can be installed relatively quickly and easily.

**SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION**

5 This invention involves a multi-layered sports playing field including a top layer made of substantially artificial material simulating a natural playing surface such as grass. Beneath the top layer is a padding layer positionable between the top layer and the base or dirt layer. The padding layer is made of a plurality of discrete beads of substantially elastic, resilient material (e.g., foam) with portions of adjacent beads abutting one another and other portions being spaced from each other. Substantially all of the adjacent beads are preferably integrally joined (e.g., glued, fused) together at their abutting portions.

15 The padding layer is very porous and breathable to allow liquids and air to pass freely through it. Consequently and in addition to being elastic and resilient, the padding layer offers excellent water drainage. In the preferred embodiments, the padding layer has a main body of beads with spaced-apart feet portions or members extending downwardly from it. The feet members support the main body of the padding layer above the base or dirt layer. The spaced-apart feet members also create interconnected water channel portions between them wherein water passing through the top layer of the field and through the porous padding layer will flow laterally out to the sides of the field. The porosity of the main body of the padding layer also permits water collecting above the level of the feet members to flow laterally away through it for enhanced drainage. The padding layer is preferably modular with interlocking pieces which are designed to maintain the uniform distribution of the feet members and the overall uniformity and seamless nature of the playing field.

**BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS**

Figure 1 is a cross-sectional view of the multi-layered sports playing field of the present invention.

5           Figure 2 is an enlarged view of Figure 1 showing further details of the invention.

          Figure 2a is a view showing the beads of the padding layer of Figure 2 wherein portion of the beads abut one another and other portions are spaced  
10           from each other.

          Figure 3 is cross-sectional view similar to Figure 2 illustrating the enhanced water drainage operation of the porous and breathable padding layer.

15           Figure 4 is a view taken along line 4-4 of Figure 3 showing the spacing of the feet members of the padding layer to create an interconnected water channel to drain water laterally toward the sides of the playing field.

20           Figure 5 illustrates the porosity of the padding layer itself which essentially will pass water freely thorough it due to the interstitial spaces between the beads of the padding layer.

          Figure 6 is a view similar to Figure 3 showing  
25           the ability of the padding layer to handle water that may accumulate above the feet members of the padding layer and into the main body of the padding layer.

          Figure 7 is a top plan view of the modular padding layer showing the manner in which the modular pieces of the padding layer can be  
30           interlocked together.

          Figure 8 is a bottom plan view of Figure 7 also illustrating the interlocked pieces of the modular padding layer as well as the uniform distribution of  
35           the feet members both within and between the pieces.

Figure 9 is an enlarged view of a portion of Figure 8 further illustrating the uniform distribution of the feet members both within and between the modular pieces of the padding layer.

5        Figure 10 shows the ability of the main body of the padding layer to deflect between adjacent feet members to aid in absorbing large impacts.

10        Figure 11 is an enlarged view of a padding layer according to the present invention that has been cut from a billet rather than molded and has substantially flat, upper and lower surfaces.

15        Figure 12 is a view similar to Figure 11 illustrating a padding layer made of a mix of rounded beads that are less than perfect spheres.

### DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

As shown in Figure 1, the multi-layered sports playing field 1 of this embodiment of the present invention includes a top layer 3 made of material  
5 simulating a natural playing surface such as grass 5. Beneath the top layer 3 is a padding layer 7 positionable as shown between the top layer 3 and the base or earth layer 9.

The padding layer 7 is made of a plurality of  
10 discrete beads 11 of substantially elastic, resilient material that can be deformed wherein the beads 11 will rebound to their original shapes of Figure 1. For clarity, only groups of beads 11 are shown in the padding layer 7 of Figure 1 but these  
15 beads 11 are distributed substantially uniformly throughout the entire padding layer 7 as will be explained in more detail below. The elastic, resilient beads 11 are preferably made of materials such as polyethylene or polypropylene. This is in  
20 contrast to materials such as polystyrene that are essentially incompressible in normal use and crush under excessive loads. In the embodiment of Figures 1 and 2, the beads 11 have substantially spherical shapes (see the enlarged view of Figure 2a) wherein  
25 portions of adjacent beads 11 abut one another and other portions are spaced from each other. Additionally, substantially all of the adjacent beads 11 are preferably integrally joined (e.g., glued, fused) together at the abutting portions  
30 thereof.

The padding layer 7 is preferably more than one bead diameter thick so as to have multiple levels of beads 11 (see Figures 2 and 2a). The beads 11 of each level then abut one another and are integrally  
35 joined to thereby integrally join the various levels together. The diameters of the beads 11 can vary as

desired (e.g., 1/12 to 1/8 inch or more) but preferably are substantially the same (e.g., 1/8 inch). The beads 11 are preferably made of closed cell foam (e.g., polyethylene, or polypropylene) and are waterproof (i.e., non-absorbent). The interstitial spaces 15 (see Figure 2a) between the adjacent beads 11 are in fluid communication with each other and are substantially uniformly spaced or distributed throughout the padding layer 7. Beneath the padding layer 7 as shown in Figures 1 and 2, a moisture-proof film layer 16 (as for example made of .010 to .030 inches of polyvinylchloride (PVC), polyethylene, polypropylene) is preferably provided and positioned between the feet portions or members 17 of the padding layer 7 and the dirt or base layer 9. In some applications, this waterproof film layer can be eliminated or substituted with a porous, non-woven fabric layer (e.g., polyethylene, polyester, polypropylene) depending upon the particular soil conditions (e.g., the drainage properties of the dirt or earth layer 9).

The padding layer 7 of Figure 2 (including the feet portions or members 17) is very porous and breathable to allow liquids and air to pass freely through the padding layer 7. In addition to being elastic and resilient, the padding layer 7 offers excellent water drainage. In use as illustrated in Figure 3, water 2 falling on or accumulating in the top layer 3 of artificial grass 5 and particles 18 (e.g., rubber, sand) will flow through the holes 21 in the rubber mat 23 (to which the individual grass blades 5 are attached) into the padding layer 7. The padding layer 7 as indicated above is extremely porous wherein the water 2 entering the padding layer 7 through the mat holes 21 quickly passes through the padding layer 7 into the water channel portions 25 between the feet members 17 of the

padding layer 7. The feet members 17 in this regard are spaced from one another (see Figure 4 which is a view taken along line 4-4 of Figure 3) creating the water channel of interconnected portions 25.

5           The porosity of the paddling layer 7 is such that water flows almost without restriction through the padding layer 7 (including the feet members 17) via the interstitial spaces 15 between adjacent beads 11 (see again Figure 2a). The padding layer 7  
10   itself as shown in Figure 5 can pass on the order of 300 inches of water per hour. In the multi-layered field 1 of Figures 1-3, the drainage rate for the overall field 1 is not restricted by the padding layer 7 but more by the rate at which the water 2'  
15   in Figure 3 can flow laterally thorough the water channel of portions 25 and out through the perforated pipes 29 on the sides of the field 1 (see Figure 1). Even with such restrictions, the overall drainage rate in a field such as 1 may still be on  
20   the order of 20-30 inches or more per hour. Most base or dirt layers 9 in this regard are crowned or inclined downwardly from their centers which can greatly affect the drainage rate of the field 1. However, in any event, the padding layer 7 of the  
25   preferred embodiments in virtually all field designs is not the limiting factor in such water drainage management.

          Further, in some field designs such as in Figure 6 in which the mat 23 for the grass 5 is more  
30   porous or even a weave, water 2 may pass so quickly through the mat 23 into the padding layer 7 as to rise to a level above the feet members 17 and water channel portions 25 up into the main body 31 of the padding layer 7. In such an event as illustrated in  
35   Figure 6, the porosity of the padding layer 7 (which porosity is essentially omni-directional) permits the additional water as indicated by arrows 2'' in

Figure 6 to flow laterally through the main body 31 itself toward the sides of the field 1. Again, and in all field designs, the padding layer 7 is preferably not the component limiting in any way the overall drainage rate of the field 1. Further, because the padding layer 7 is breathable due to the interstitial spaces 15 between the beads being in fluid communication with each other, the padding layer 7 will aid in drying out the field 1 once the water flow has diminished or ended. In this regard, the air volume and air flowing through the spaces 15 will assist in evaporating or dissipating any residual water or moisture. Further, the porous and breathable padding layer 7 can offer the additional benefit of evaporative cooling of the field 1 on hot days, as heat buildup is a significant problem of artificial turf fields when compared to natural grass.

Because adjacent beads 11 in the padding layer 7 are integrally joined together (e.g., glued, fused), the beads 11 act together to absorb forces. Consequently, impacts applied to or concentrated on particular beads 11 or areas of beads 11 under the top layer 3 are dissipated or spread out by the interaction of the integrally joined beads 11. In some cases, the vertically aligned beads that are directly compressed under the force will apply pressure outwardly and compress laterally adjacent beads not directly under the force. In other cases, adjacent and integrally joined beads will be drawn toward the compressed beads. In the preferred embodiments and with adjacent beads 11 being so joined, the beads 11 will not separate in use and the top layer 3 will not bottom out (e.g., abut against the base layer 9) when forces are applied to it.

The padding layer 7 is preferably modular (see Figure 7 which is a top plan view of an area of the padding layer 7) and includes a plurality of interlocking or releasably attached pieces 7'. In one mode, the pieces 7' are essentially puzzle-type pieces with interlocking and mating male and female portions 33 and 35. The pieces 7' in this regard can be shaped so that halves of each piece 7' (e.g., halves about horizontal axis 37 in Figure 7) are mirror images of one another that are reversed (i.e., rotated 90 degrees about vertical axis 39 relative to each other). The feet members 17 of the padding layer 7 as discussed above and as illustrated in Figures 8 and 9 are substantially uniformly positioned or spaced from one another and are of substantially the same shape (e.g., cylindrical). For clarity, only portions or groups of the complete pattern of the feet members 17 are shown in Figure 8 but they extend uniformly throughout the padding layer 7 as perhaps best shown in Figure 9. The pieces 7' are preferably designed and made (e.g., molded) so that the borders or edges 41 of adjacent pieces 7' seamlessly abut one another. More importantly, any feet members 17 that are along or straddle the borders 41 have portions in each adjacent piece 7' (e.g., see portions 17' in Figures 8 and 9) that will abut each other. The resulting feet members of the abutting feet portions 17' will then have the same size and shape as the whole feet members 17 in the interior of each modular piece 7'.

This feature is also illustrated in the middle of Figure 2 wherein the vertical surfaces 43 of the outer and abutting borders 41 of adjacent pieces 7' are shown to divide the common or shared foot member into portions 17'. The abutting foot portions can have the same shape (e.g., equal halves 17' of a

cylinder) or can be of different parts of the cylindrical shape. Regardless, the abutting foot portions form a foot member 17 preferably of a uniform shape and size (e.g., cylindrical) with the whole feet members 17 in the interior of the pieces 7'. This is true not only where flat border surfaces abut as in Figure 2 but also where rounded border surfaces abut as between the rounded and interlocking male and female portions 33 and 35 of Figure 8. The result is a completely uniform distribution or spacing of the feet members 17 throughout the entire field 1.

The main body 31 of the padding layer as best seen on the left side of Figure 2 has substantially horizontal, upper and lower surfaces 45 and 47. The feet portions or members 17 then extend substantially vertically downwardly from the lower surface 47 of the main body 31. In this manner, the feet members 17 support the main body 31 of the padding layer 7 from the base or dirt layer 9 creating the laterally extending water channel of portions 25. The feet members 17 are preferably also made of beads 11 and are integrally formed or joined to the main body 31. Consequently, the water at the level of the channel portions 25 also can flow laterally through the feet members 17. In one mode of manufacture, the padding layer 7 including the feet members 17 are molded as one piece. The feet members 17 are illustrated as being substantially cylindrical in shape but could be other shapes (e.g., rectangular, cubic) if desired. In use as illustrated in Figure 10, the feet members 17 can also aid in allowing the padding layer 7 to absorb major impacts such as 51 (e.g., a football player landing on his helmet). That is and in addition to the elastic, resilient beads 11 absorbing part of the force 51 by compressing and

deforming within the main body 31, the main body 31 itself of the padding layer 7 can deflect between adjacent feet members 17 as shown in dotted lines in Figure 10 to further absorb some of the force 51. This can help to reduce the maximum g-forces or impulse forces to the athlete and help to reduce potential injuries.

The shapes of the beads 11 of the padding layer 7 in the embodiments of Figures 1-10 and 11 are preferably spherical of the same size (e.g., 1/8 inch diameter). However, the beads can be a mix of diameter sizes (1/12 to 1/4 inches or more) as in Figure 12. Further and although still substantially spherical, the rounded beads 11 of Figure 12 can have less than perfect spherical shapes. Polyethylene in this regard tends to create more nearly spherical beads as in Figure 11 while beads of polypropylene as in Figure 12 tend to be less than ideal spheres. Nevertheless, the spherical description of these beads in this disclosure is intended to cover both examples as well as other rounded beads. Additionally and as discussed above, the padding layer 7 can be molded if desired to create the feet members 17 of Figures 1-10. However, the padding layer 7 could be cut from a larger billet of beads creating cut surfaces 53 and 55 (see Figures 11 and 12) on the individual, solid beads 11 at the upper and lower surfaces 23' and 25' of the padding layers 7. The individual cut surfaces 53 and 55 of the truncated beads in this regard would be substantially flat and respectively coplanar with one another to substantially align and/or abut with the respective top layer 3 and base or dirt layer 9. Further, the various layers 3, 7, and 9 as well as the film layer 16 can be free floating (i.e., not attached) or attached to one another if desired.

The density of the padding layer 7 (including the foam beads 11 and the bonding agent (e.g., polyurethane) joining the abutting portions of the beads 11) can vary as desired but preferably is in the range of 5-10 pounds per cubic foot and more preferably about 7 pounds per cubic foot. In all cases, the foam is preferably closed cell so as to be waterproof (i.e., non-absorbent). Further, for enhanced performance, padding layer 7 is preferably mostly air. The interstitial air spaces 15 (see Figures 11 and 12) between the beads 11 in this regard occupy about 25%-45% and preferably 35%-45% of the total volume of the padding layer 7 with the beads 11 occupying the remainder. The beads themselves can be about 70%-90% air and preferably about 80%-90%. The overall air volume of the padding layer 7 is preferably about 85%-95% air (i.e., interstitial air spaces 15 between the beads 11 of about 35%-45% plus the air in the beads 11 themselves of about 80%-90%). Around these general ranges and depending upon the material makeup of the beads 11, the hardness and resiliency of the field can thus be varied as desired but without detracting from the operation of the padding layer 7 including its ability to absorb and dissipate forces and enhance water drainage management. The thicknesses of the various layers 3 and 7 can also vary as desired with a typical top layer 3 being about one to three inches and the padding layer 7 being 0.5 to 2.5 inches. For identical force absorption, padding layers 7 of polyethylene beads typically are somewhat thicker (e.g., 1.5 to 2.5 inches) than those with beads made of polypropylene which may be more on the order of 0.5 to 1.5 inches thick. In certain sport field applications as for example golf and playgrounds for children, the padding layer 7 can be relatively thin (e.g., 0.5 inches for putting

greens) or as thick as desired (e.g., 3 to 6 inches  
or more for playgrounds). The beads 11 as discussed  
above are preferably made of elastic, resilient  
material such as polyethylene or polypropylene but  
5 could be made of inelastic, crushable materials such  
as polystyrene that are essentially incompressible  
in normal use. The padding layer 7 could  
additionally be a mix or blend of beads of these  
materials if desired as well as beads of different  
10 diameters and of whole and truncated shapes.

While several embodiments of the present  
invention have been shown and described in detail,  
it to be understood that various changes and  
modifications could be made without departing from  
15 the scope of the invention.